
Presentations

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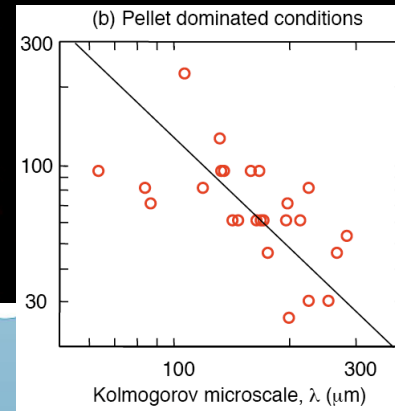
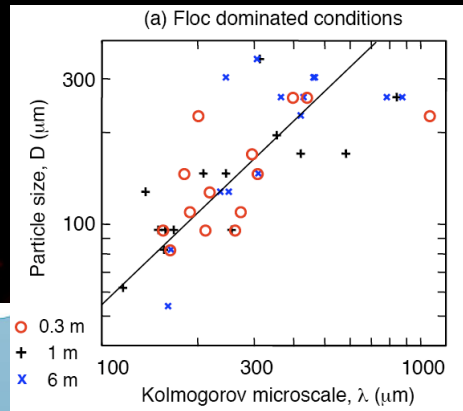
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IN SITU CHARACTERIZATION OF ESTUARINE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT IN THE PRESENCE OF MUDDY FLOCS AND PELLETS

G. M. Cartwright, C. T. Friedrichs, and
L. P. Sanford



$$W_s \propto D \rho$$



$\lambda \downarrow$ Turbulence

Fugate and Friedrichs (2003)

Mud



$D \sim 5 - 10 \mu\text{m}$
 $W_s < \text{to } \ll 0.1 \text{ mm/sec}$

Flocculants



$D \sim O(\lambda)$
Microflocs $< 160 \mu\text{m}$
Macroflocs $> 160 \mu\text{m}$

$\uparrow W_s \uparrow \lambda \uparrow \% \text{ Organic}$

Fecal Pellets



$D \sim 10\text{s} - 100\text{s } \mu\text{m}$
 $W_s \uparrow \lambda \downarrow$

$W_s \sim 0.1 - 10 \text{ mm/s}$

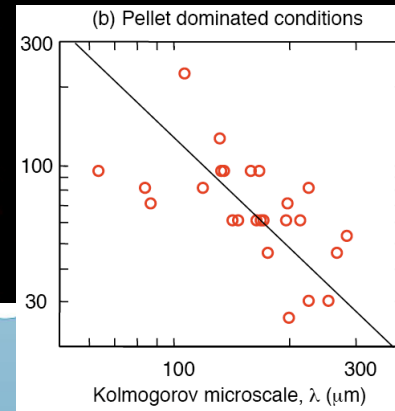
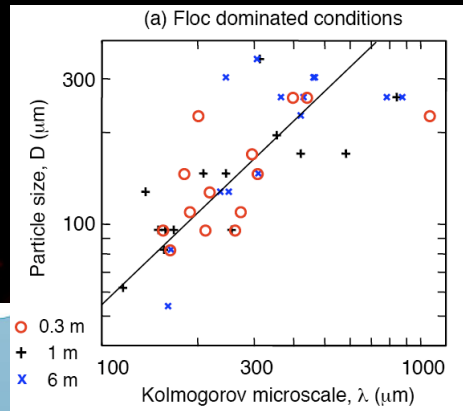
Sand



$D = 63 - 500 \mu\text{m}$
 $W_s = 2.3 - 60 \text{ mm/s}$

Settling Velocity

$$W_s \propto D \rho$$



Fugate and Friedrichs (2003)

$\lambda \downarrow$ Turbulence \uparrow

Mud



$D \sim 5 - 10 \mu\text{m}$

$W_s < \text{to } << 0.1 \text{ mm/sec}$

Flocculants



$D \sim O(\lambda)$

Microflocs $< 160 \mu\text{m}$

Macroflocs $> 160 \mu\text{m}$

$\uparrow W_s \uparrow \lambda \uparrow \% \text{ Organic}$

Fecal Pellets



$D = 10\text{s} - 100\text{s } \mu\text{m}$

$W_s \uparrow \lambda \downarrow$

$W_s \sim 0.1 - 10 \text{ mm/s}$

Sand

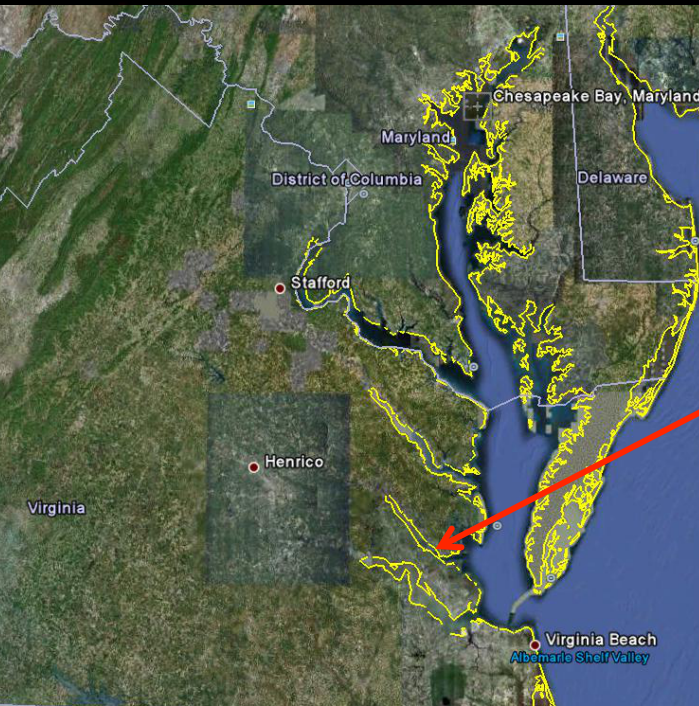


$D = 63 - 500 \mu\text{m}$

$W_s = 2.3 - 60 \text{ mm/s}$

Settling Velocity

STUDY SITE



Secondary Channel

~ 5 meter depth

Neap Tide

Seabed > 75% mud

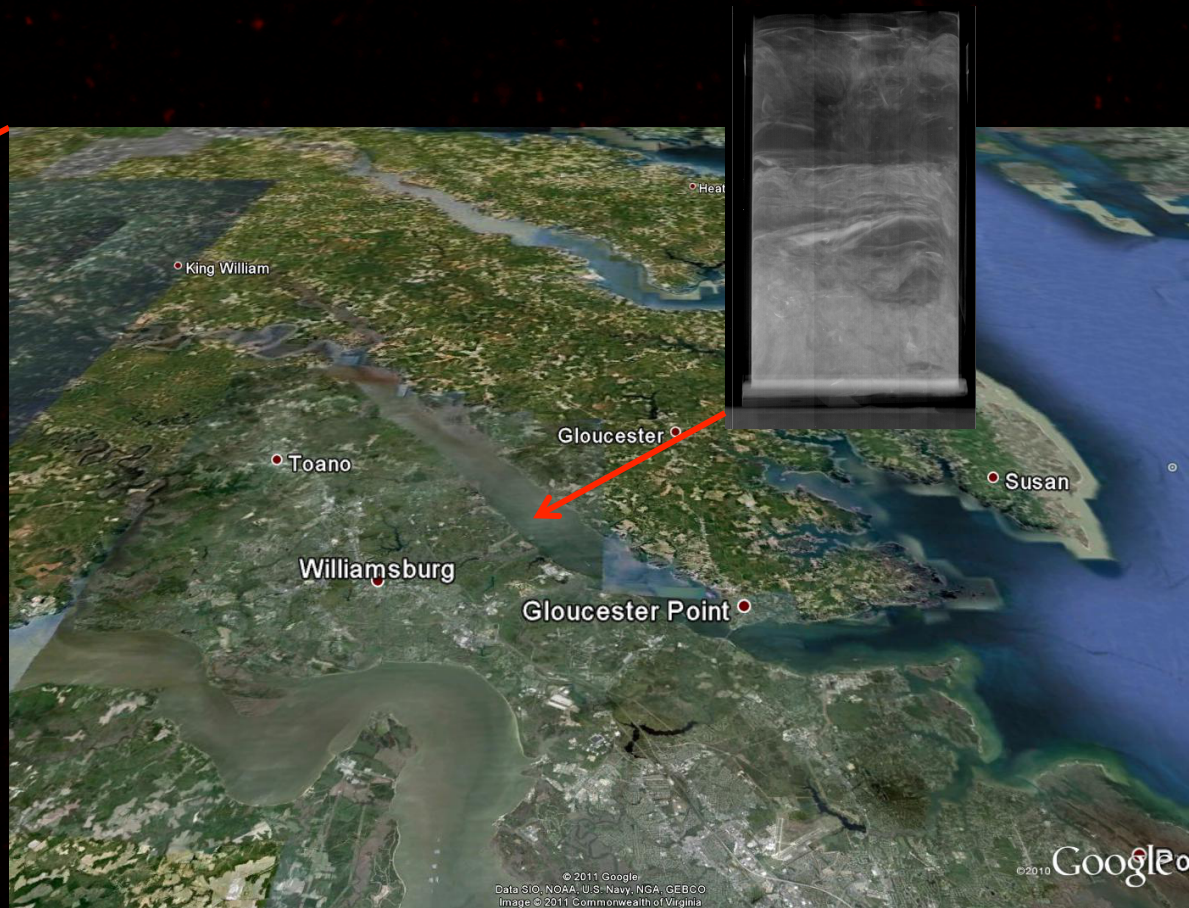
~10% Organics

Sand D50 ~100 μm

<30% Pellets

NSF MultiDisciplinary Benthic Exchange Dynamics

Claybank area on York River
Chesapeake Bay, VA



METHOD

25 hour Study Period

LISST 100X

15 min burst interval
100 records @ 1 Hz
(10 samples/record)

Distribution measured
2.5 – 500 μm

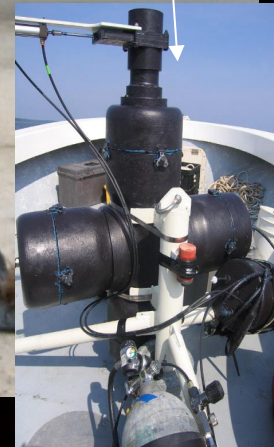
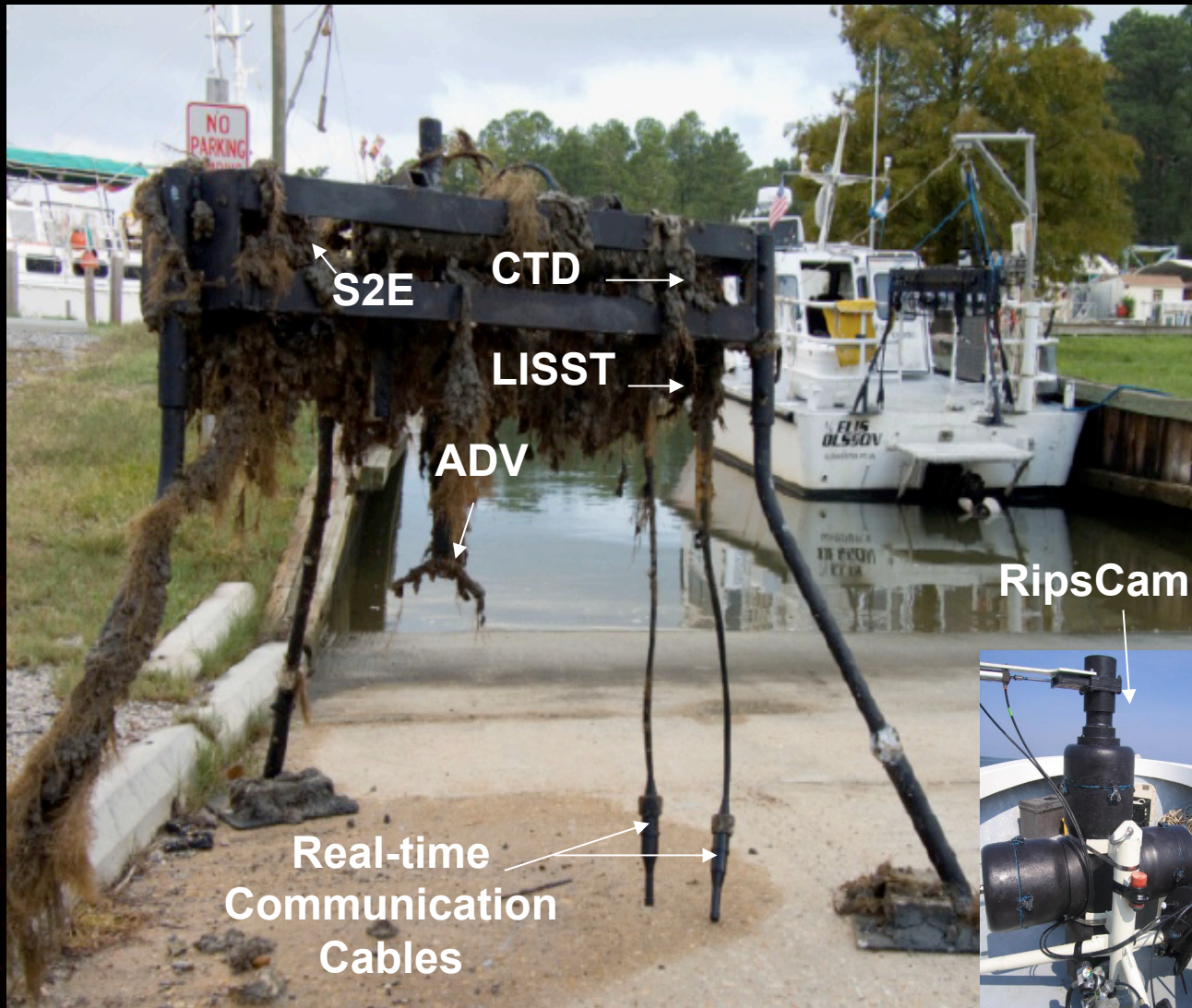
RipsCam

1 hour “burst” interval
5 flash exposures
at 1 min interval
Focal depth $\sim 1\text{mm}$

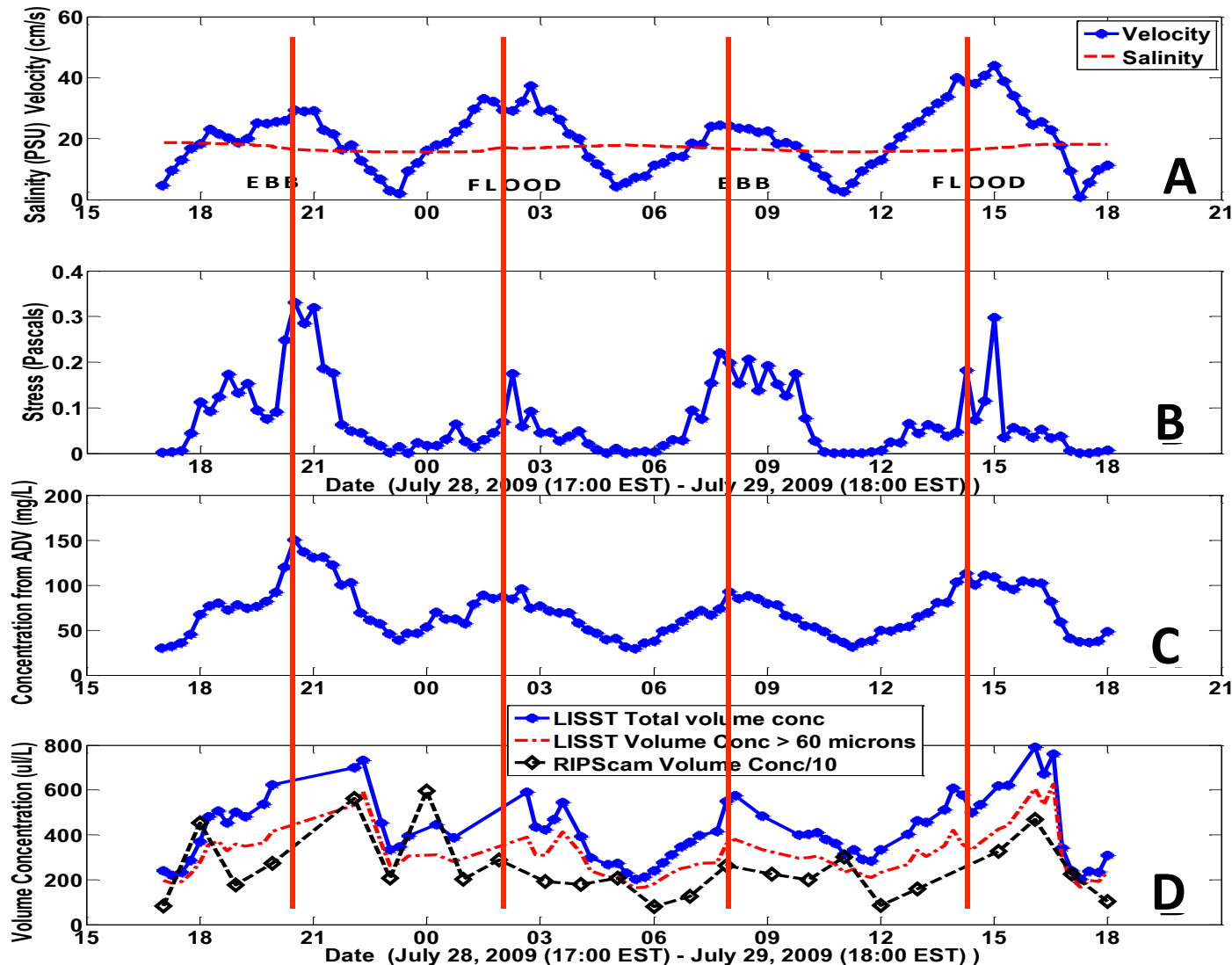
Distribution measured
 $\sim 60\ \mu\text{m} - 1.3\ \text{mm}$

ADV

15 min burst interval
2 min @ 10 Hz



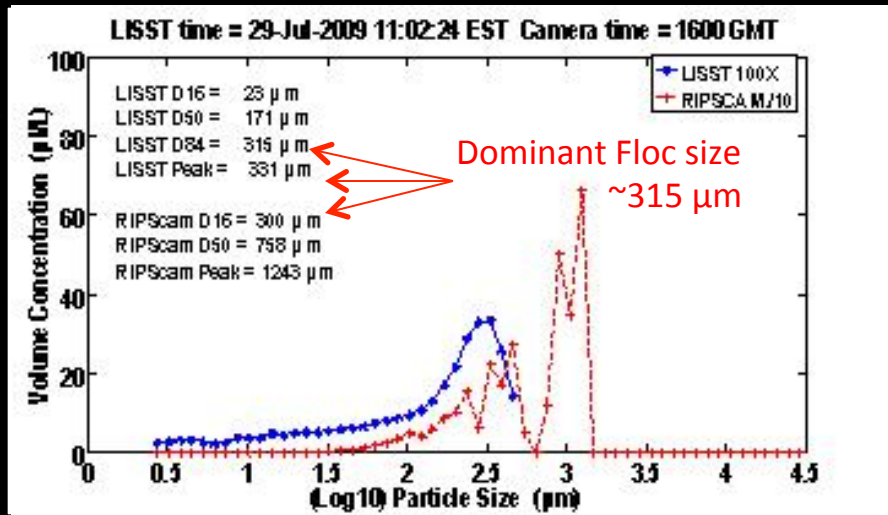
Currents, Stress and Concentration



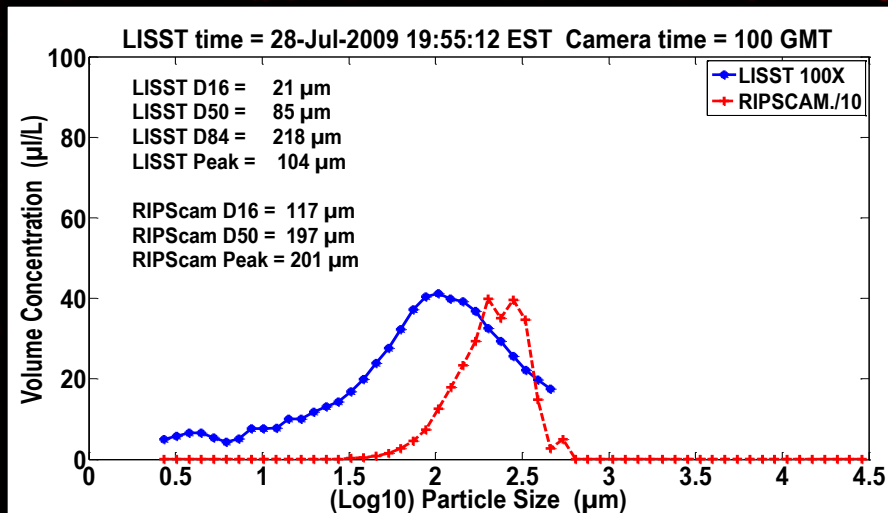
Concentration
by weight(mg/L)
corresponds
with peak currents

Concentration
by volume ($\mu\text{m/L}$)
doesn't

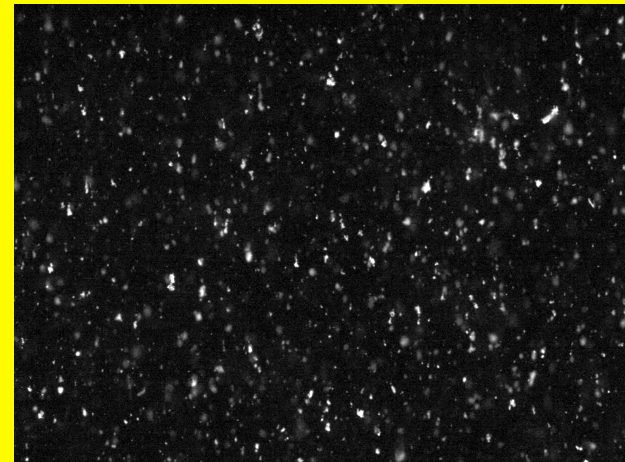
EXAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS



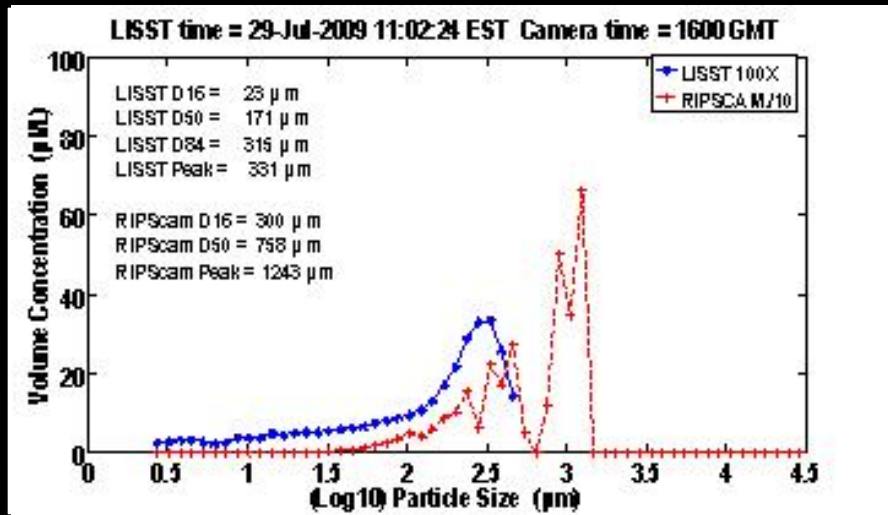
Slack after Ebb



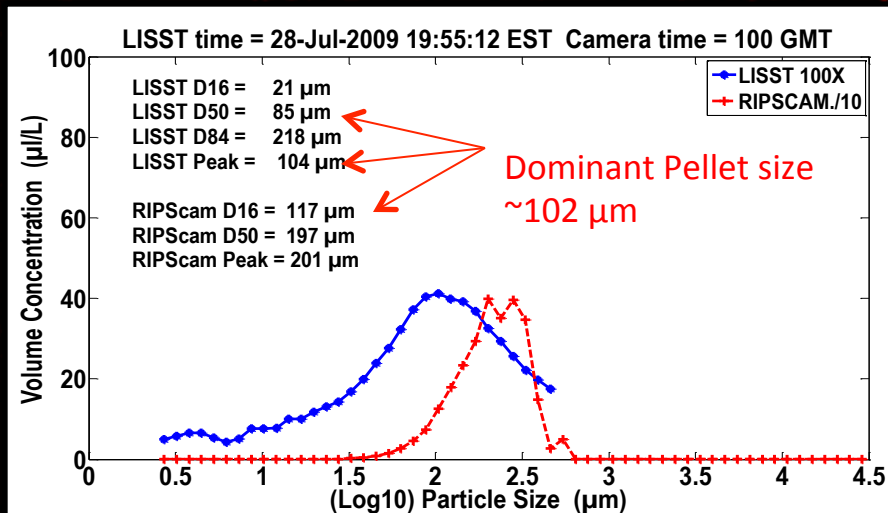
Increasing stress toward Ebb



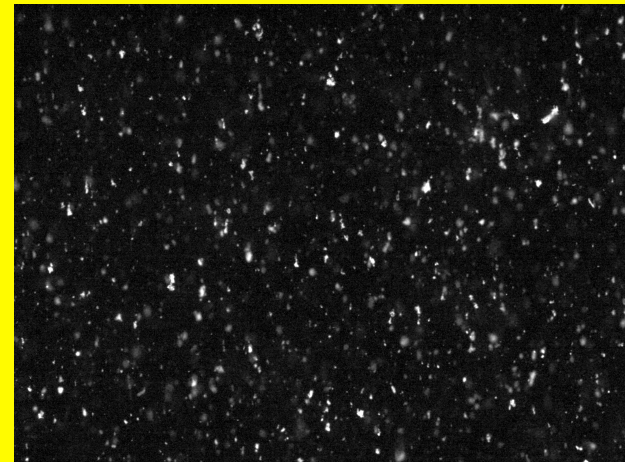
EXAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS



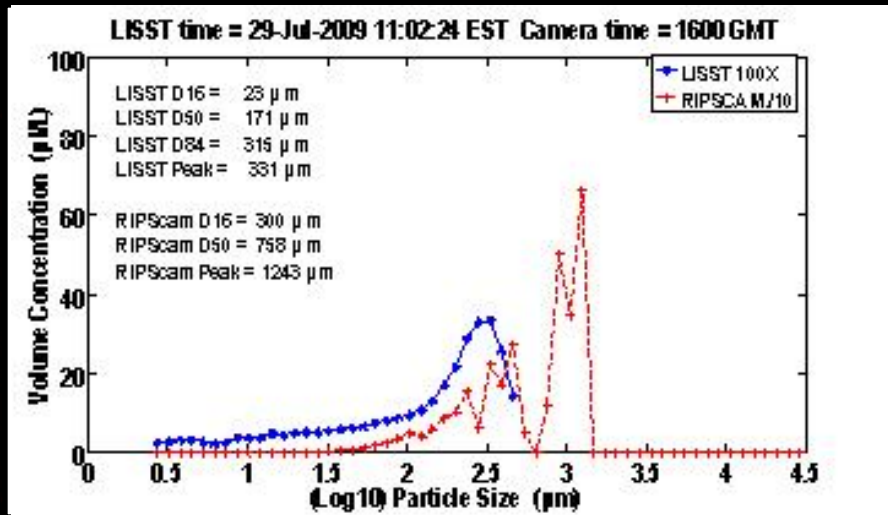
Slack after Ebb



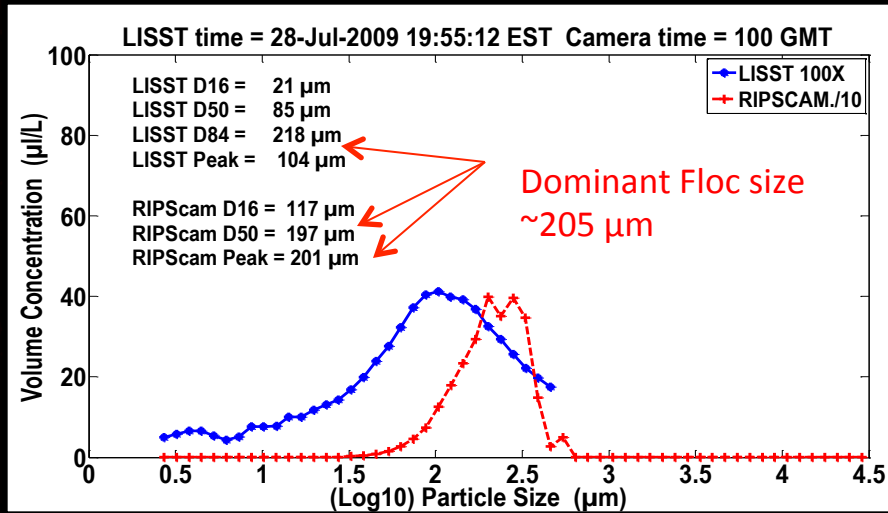
Increasing stress toward Ebb



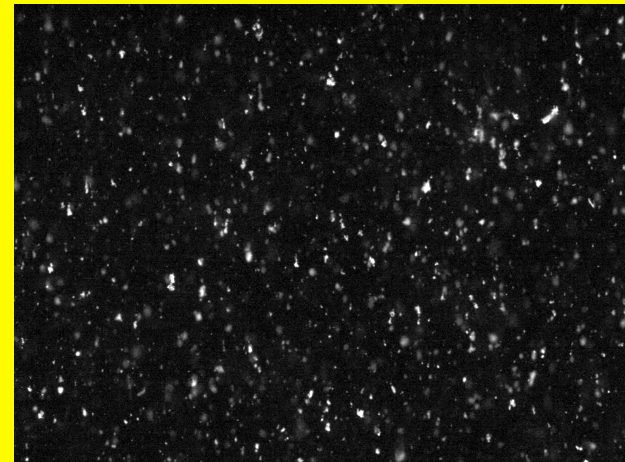
EXAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS



Slack after Ebb



Increasing stress toward Ebb



STUDY PERIOD DISTRIBUTIONS

Low Stress

Dominate floc size
~ 315 μm

LISST Peak
LISST D84
RIPScam D50

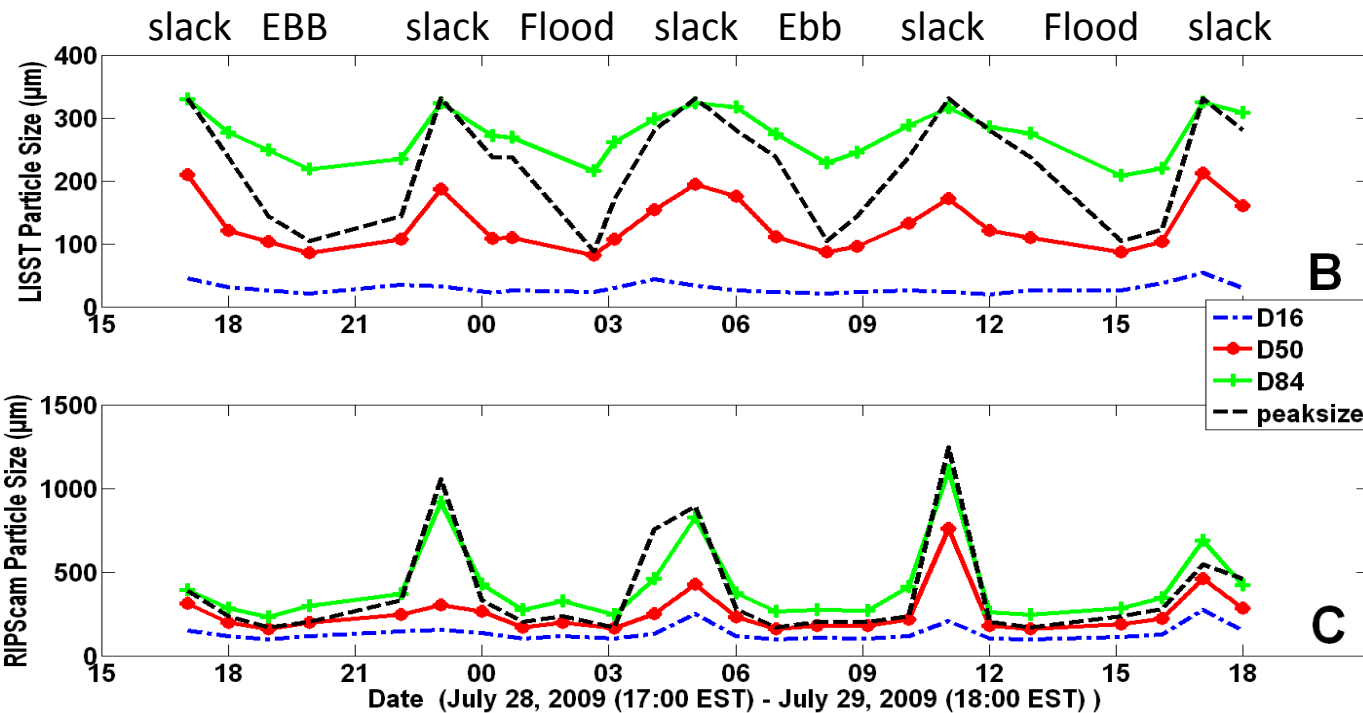
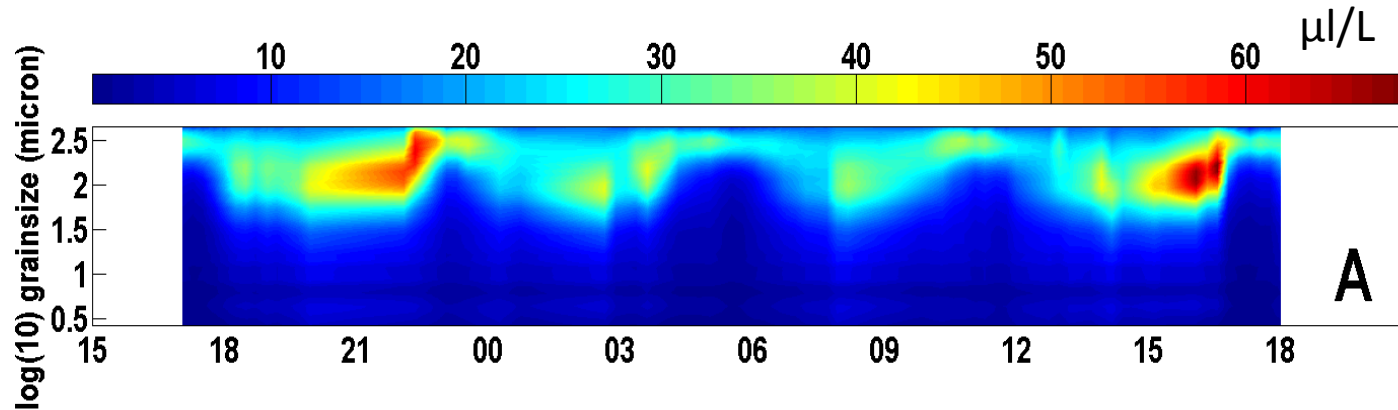
High Stress

Pellets
~ 102 μm

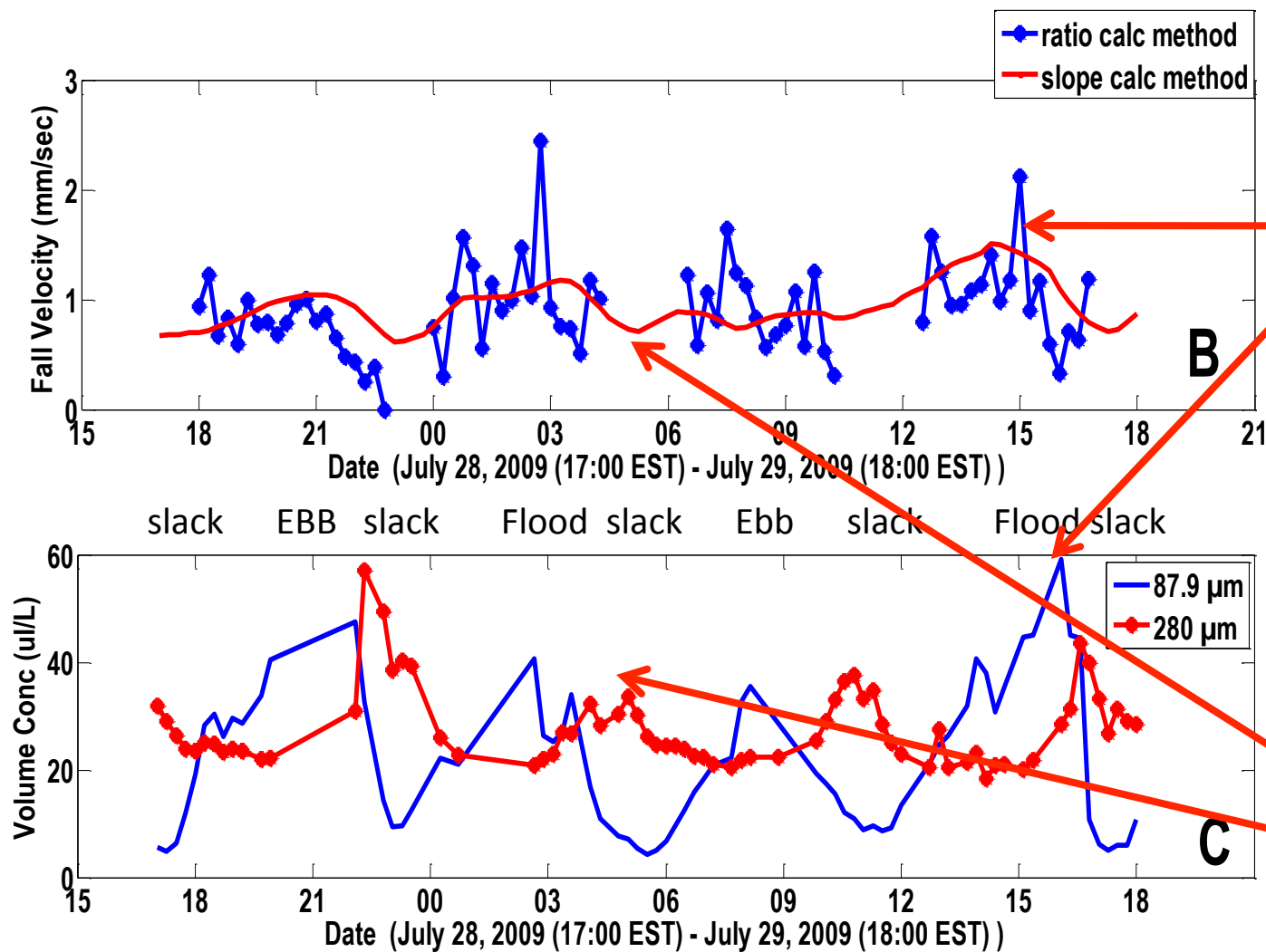
LISST Peak
LISST D50
RIPScam D16

Dominate floc size
~ 205 μm

LISST D84
RIPScam Peak
RIPScam D50



Settling Velocity and Volume Concentration



Pellets

Increase stress
Increase eff. W_s
Increase vol conc

Flocs

Decrease stress
Decrease eff. W_s
Increase vol conc

Conclusions and Future work

- LISST Peak grainsize or D84 during maximum stress is the dominant resilient grainsize
- LISST Peak grainsize or D50 during slack periods is the dominant flocculent size (larger will occur but at levels that are averaged out during burst averaging)
- LISST D50 during maximum stress represents the dominant minimum flocculent size
- Future work needs to look at LISST distributions during spring tide and episodic events to discover how the higher stress change the sizes and populations in suspension
- Calibrations, with the Total Suspended Solids broken into resilient and non resilient portions, needs to be done to convert volume concentration to mass concentration so the density of the dominant particles can be determined
- Time averaged burst statistics can be used to determine the effective fall velocity of the sediment in suspension
 - Once the mass concentration of the dominant particles are identified further work can be done to calculate effective fall velocity of these size classes.

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